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made in July, standing out in both elements from those of the other three years, made towards the end of June.

It seems quite possible, therefore, that this star will repay observations made east of the meridian in the winter, and a very few measures would suffice to show whether the investigation were really worth pursuing.

The distance of the star from *c Boötis* is roughly $13\frac{1}{2}$ seconds following and nearly 3′ north.

Occultations of certain Stars in Præsepe by the Moon on 1896 *October* 1, *visible at Greenwich.*

(*Communicated by the Superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac."*)

The following table gives the particulars of the Occultations of the brighter stars in Præsepe on October 1 next, as visible at Greenwich. The places of the stars have been taken from Schur's *Die Oerter der hellern Sterne der Præsepe.*

If it should be found possible to observe any fainter stars in Schur's list than those included in the following table, the circumstances of their occultation can easily be deduced graphically, with sufficient accuracy for the purpose of identification, from the data of the table.

The time of Sun rise at Greenwich is $18^h\ 4^m$.

Occultations visible at Greenwich, 1896 *October* 1.

The Angles are reckoned from the North Point and Vertex of the Moon's limb towards the East.

Star's Name	Schur's No.	Mag. (B.D.)	Disappearance. G.M.T. h m	Disappearance. North °	Disappearance. Vertex. °	Reappearance. G.M.T. h m	Reappearance. North °	Reappearance. Vertex. °
38 Cancri	No. 15	7·0	16 13	79	118	17 14	321	355
BD + 20° 2150	No. 17	7·2	16 24	125	165	17 32	273	305
BD + 20° 2166	No. 27	7·3	16 34	91	129	17 41	310	341
ε Cancri	No. 31	7·2	16 40	115	153	17 52	286	315
42 Cancri	No. 34	7·1	16 46	73	110	17 44	329	359
BD + 20° 2175	No. 37	7·7	16 53	99	136	18 4	303	330
BD + 19° 2069	No. 26	7·0	17 0	163	199	17 43	237	268
BD + 20° 2185	No. 43	7·5	17 46*	22	53			

Nautical Almanac Office,
1896 *June* 6.

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* A near approach.

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Note on a Possible Eclipse of Jupiter's Second Satellite by the Shadow of the Third 1896 *March* 30. By A. C. D. Crommelin.

The April number of the "Journal of the Astronomical Society of Wales" contains the following communication from Mr. Fred Jackson, of Stoke-on-Trent: "A curious extinction of Satellite II. took place for a few seconds March 30, about $9^h\ 10^m$. The other satellites appeared as usual, but II. was very indistinct before its strange disappearance, and of a dirty yellow colour." This description suggested an eclipse by the shadow of one of the other satellites, and on examination I found that the shadow of III. was in close proximity to II. at the time named. In reply to my request for further particulars, Mr. Jackson forwarded the following additional details, which he permits me to reproduce:—

"On March 30, about $9^h\ 20^m$ (the time $9^h\ 10^m$ given in the 'Journal of the Astronomical Society of Wales' is erroneous), observing with a 5-inch reflector, power 110, I noticed that Satellite II. was very faint and indistinct. It was very much smaller than the others, and required quite an effort to see it. I happened to turn from the telescope for a minute or so, and when I looked again I could not see the satellite for a few seconds, the other satellites being visible at the first glance. When I caught sight of II. again it was small and ill-defined, and appeared as though it was struggling through something. It grew brighter shortly afterwards, but not as bright as I have seen it on other occasions, even in the immediate vicinity of the primary. I left off observing Jupiter shortly afterwards, and did not see the occultation of II., which took place at $9^h\ 57^m$. The night was not a very favourable one for observation, only first and second magnitude stars being visible to the naked eye. The details on the surface of Jupiter were not sufficiently well-defined to permit of making a drawing."

Mr. Jackson states that he has been observing for some years, and has had a fair amount of experience.

Mr. Marth kindly communicated to me the following particulars of the heliocentric positions of the satellites:—

	True time.			Time corrected for light passage to Earth 41 mins.		Relative heliocentric positions of II. and III.	
						x_2-x_3.	y_2-y_3.
	d	h	m	h	m	″	″
Mar.	30	8	20	9	1	− 9·89	+3·60
		8	50	9	31	+ 1·20	+3·55
		9	20	10	1	+12·36	+3 50

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